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Hon. Orlando W. Powers

IT is a long time since this city and state have been so stirred as they were and still are by the announcement of the death of Judge Powers. It came as a personal sorrow to thousands.

He came here as a United States judge just when Utah politically was in the throes of a new birth, when the ancient words may be appropriately copied: "The sea roared and the hearts of men were troubled."

As a judge he performed his difficult duties with signal ability and absolute fairness. What heart-aches some of those duties gave him, no one but himself knew,—for the knowledge that the performance of duty awakens the hate of thousands is not easy for the man who loves his fellow men to bear.

When Judge Powers retired from the bench the Edmunds law had been passed; the old Liberal party had become aggressive and the clannishness became furious. The first struggle was to take the control of this city from the power that had ruled it from the first, and Judge Powers took the management of the campaign. It was a fierce battle, but the Liberals won. Then the Liberals named a candidate for delegate to congress; the thought was to make an appeal to all the people who could be reached, an appeal for peace and order under the law. Then Judge Powers and the late Frank Dyer chartered a special train, which they called "The Pilgrim Train," and a life and drum brigade, and with the candidate and some fifteen or twenty aggressive Liberals, visited and made speeches all up and down the state. There was never anything like that before in Utah, perhaps nowhere else. Looking back, it seems almost incredible to those who took part in it, the days and often the nights were filled with speeches and marches and music. It was amid the darkness which precedes the dawn, and the transformation of the dawn makes, in thought, the preceding darkness the more profound. Through it all Judge Powers was the leader and the inspiration.

Then statehood swiftly followed, the Liberal and Peoples parties melted away and merged into the national parties; Utah was "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," and politics and business took on normal conditions.

In the practice of his profession the innate and acquired equipment of Judge Powers for his work quickly shone out and soon established for him a place among the very foremost lawyers of the state. In some branches of the law he was the ablest advocate before a court and jury ever seen in the state. Indeed, his fame is as wide as the nation's boundaries.

In like manner he was the accepted leader of

his party, while as an after-dinner orator it long ago became the rule to look for the very best that could be said when he arose to speak.

But, after all, it was in private life that his greatest charm lay. As a devoted husband and father, as a friend, neighbor, as a citizen above reproach, not one criticism was cast upon him through the more than quarter of a century that his life here was as an open book for all men to read.

Today, neither his little family nor his friends are thinking of his fame or his triumphs as a judge, a lawyer, orator and leader of men, but of the warm human side of his life and that is what causes the multitude as well as those who were bound to him by ties of relationship to grieve so sorely that he has died. He was not an old man, but he had fulfilled every duty; his accounts were all balanced; his every duty to his family, to his fellow men, his country, had been performed and he had earned the rest that has come to him.

May the thought that the city and state share their grief be a little consolation to his widow and son, and for him may the peace of the All-Compassionate brood above his grave and fold him in everlasting peace.

Right for Them to Celebrate

IT was good for the Democrats to celebrate Jackson's day. Their party is in power. Their president has shown a disposition to see that to the victor belongs the spoils. This has not only reference to the lesser offices entirely, but the president has extended it to the diplomatic service, and Mr. Bryan is credited with saying that no preliminary training is required for a foreign minister.

The tariff bill is passed. It is too soon to judge the effects of that measure. The country expected a reduction in the tariff for several reasons; one was the belief that the manufacturers of the country were obtaining too much profit and were vitiating the principle upon which the protective tariff originated in this country. The people expected there would be reductions in that line and voted for it not only in 1902, but four years before. But when the Democrats got at work they forgot the pledge they made year before last and directly attacked the industries which promised to save immense amounts of money to the country and to give thousands of men employment who needed employment. It is too soon to judge what the effect of that legislation will be.

The income tax which has been passed is a good law. It may need some amending, but it is a good law and would have been passed long ago except there was a doubt about its constitutionality, and there was a tacit understanding that there would be no law of that kind passed until the supreme court had passed upon the principle behind it, and whether its enforcement should be by the government or the federal power.

The currency bill cannot yet be judged. The old law made it possible for a combine of bankers in the eastern cities to practically control the business of the United States, to bring on panics when it pleased, and, in order to carry out a personal graft, to distress the whole country. Whether the new law will cure that we cannot tell. We all hope it will. A great many are afraid that under the new law there will be a still further expansion of speculation, still higher

prices, a kind of carnival among second-rate financiers, but that as yet is untried.

And so it is natural for the Democracy this new year to be exultant, to praise the principles of their party and to rejoice over the change which has placed their party in power. We shall all know more in another year. We hear a great deal about President Wilson's policy toward Mexico. We can see no change in it over that pursued by President Taft, except that President Wilson has directly interfered in his opposition to one man and has been snubbed by him for it, and for his demand for a fair and constitutional election in a land where there are nine half-savages to one enlightened person. Just at present in that land the killing off of the people is going on at a rate which ought to insure exhaustion after a little more, and perhaps furnish a basis upon which a peaceful intervention may be effectual.

At this writing the country seems to be quiet, and moreover the majority of the people seem willing to give all the policy of the president and his chief leaders in the house a chance to win out, a fair trial on merit. Perhaps a year hence the Democracy may still exultantly celebrate the coming of Jackson day, but our fear is that they have more cause for rejoicing this year than they will next, and that fear is grounded on the fact that the practical statesmen who through business experience have learned the effects of certain laws on a country's industries, and how those industries will be directly affected by the changes which have been brought about have been ignored by men who have had no practical experience in life, but who have treated politics as they would any theme upon which they were called to write an essay.

Finally we notice that the proposition is to celebrate Mr. Lincoln's birthday. We confess that that seems more cheeky than anything we ever read, but perhaps it is Washington's birthday rather than Lincoln's that they propose to celebrate. That they can do safely, because all Americans can endorse the principles that gave to George Washington a character so stately that it stands out pre-eminent among not only the great men of his own country, but of the world.

The Advancement of Science

IT has been a pleasure from time to time to call attention to the marvelous advances that medical science has been making during the past quarter of a century. Since Pasteur advanced his germ theory and Lister demonstrated the possibilities of antiseptics in the handling of operations and the treatment of wounds, a great new field is being explored and physicians and surgeons everywhere are adding to the knowledge needed for the treatment of the ills to which men are subject.

The New York Times, after referring to the use of gamma rays of radium, in a case of cancer, in the hope of saving the life of Congressman Bremner of New Jersey, delivers a little apostrophe upon the advancement of science in different fields and the interest taken in such advancement, in these words:

"The news of scientific effort is overshadowing all other news. Modern discipline and progress attend the realization of their efforts by men who are discovering, more rapidly than at any previous time in history, the hidden forces in nature. More significant than a change of ministry in